

REMARKS

Claims 1-10 remain present in this application.

Claims 4 and 9 have been amended. Reconsideration of the application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Claims 4 and 9 stand objected to for certain informalities.

In view of the foregoing amendments, it is respectfully submitted that these informalities have been addressed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of any objection to the claims are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, and 10 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being anticipated over Microsoft Word 2000, Microsoft Office 2000, © 1985-1999. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as being anticipated over Microsoft Word 2000, Microsoft Office 2000. © 1985-1999 in view of Cheng, U.S. Patent 6,501,475 B1. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Rejection of Claims 1 and 6

The Examiner asserts that Microsoft Word 2000 discloses the ability to take a string of text, inputted by the user, and create deformed or distorted versions of that string of text. The Examiner interprets the final text representation resulting from a deformation substantially similar to the Applicant's "trimmed ribbon image." Applicant notes that the trimmed ribbon image of

the present invention is produced by the inventive method, and that Microsoft Word 2000 does not teach the steps disclosed by the present invention. Thus, although the final results of the present invention and Microsoft Word 2000 are both about the text representation, they cannot be interpreted similarly.

The Examiner interprets the ribbon route substantially similar to the deformation path. Further, the Examiner interprets the deformation of screenshot (5) substantially similar to the "warp function" of claims 1 and 6. It is noted that the warp function disclosed in the present invention is variable and not limited to a certain shape, while the deformation of Microsoft Word 2000 is limited to circles. Thus, the ribbon route for the trimmed ribbon object by the warp function cannot be interpreted similarly to the deformation path. In addition, the warp function is more complicated than the deformation of screenshot (5). The deformation of screenshot (5) cannot contain the warp function of the present invention. Thus, the warp function cannot be interpreted similarly to the deformation of screenshot (5).

The Examiner also asserts that Microsoft Word 2000 discloses the deformation path made up of many small line segments which the office interprets as the substantially similar to the plurality of "sub-paths" and "cutting points" being substantially similar to the start and end points of these small segments. It is noted that the deformation path made up of many small line segments disclosed by

Microsoft Word 2000 cannot change the certain shape while the sub-paths and cutting points of the present invention are varied by the warp function. The selection of the cutting points is described in claim 2, while Microsoft Word 2000 does not teach the selection of the deformation path made up of many small line segments. The technology disclosed in the present invention and the technology disclosed by Microsoft Word 2000 belongs to distinct technical fields. Thus, they cannot be interpreted similarly.

The Examiner asserts that Microsoft Word 2000 does not explicitly disclose generating a plurality of segments by separately applying an effect function to the sub-paths and the content attached to the sub-paths however, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to generate each segment of the deformation path of Microsoft Word 2000 separately and then combine the segments to create the final deformation path.

It is noted that the segments are generated by separately applying an effect function to the sub-paths and the content attached to the sub-paths. As mentioned above, the technical fields of the production of the sub-paths and the cutting points and the start and end points of these segments disclosed by Microsoft Word 2000 are distinct. Thus, there is no motivation for a person with ordinary skill in the art to utilize this technology described by Microsoft to accomplish the present invention. In

addition, the segments are generated by separately applying an effect function to the sub-paths and the content attached to the sub-paths is an important technical characteristic of the present invention to make the final text representation result better.

Rejection of Claims 4 and 9

Regarding claims 4 and 9, as noted above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 4 and 9 are allowable based on their dependency from allowable claims. The Examiner asserts that, in reference to Figure 8 of CHENG, the lines separating run-length regions are substantially similar to the limitations of the Applicant's claims. It is noted that a single run-length region disclosed by CHENG is defined as a solid area within a basic glyph that includes no hole within and, thus, can be filled with a single scan run. Division of a basic glyph into single run-length regions therefore serves to make it simpler to fill within the outline shape of a basic glyph. The object and function of the division method are totally different from the present invention. CHENG does not teach a letter divided into two parts by generating two trajectories of a contour of the letter as described in claims 4 and 9. Thus, there is no motivation for a person with ordinary skill in the art to utilize the technology of Microsoft word 200 with this technology described by Cheng to accomplish the present invention.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the claims of the present invention are

neither taught nor suggested by the prior art utilized by the Examiner. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC 103 rejections are respectfully requested.

Favorable reconsideration and an early Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

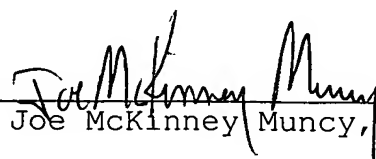
Because the additional prior art cited by the Examiner has been included merely to show the state of the prior art and has not been utilized to reject the claims, no further comments concerning these documents are considered necessary at this time.

In the event that any outstanding matters remain in this application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (703) 205-8000 in the Washington, D.C. area.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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